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Premier Kim Il Sung receiving the delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cambodian Guests

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 30 the delegation from the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia now on a visit to Korea.

Present at the reception were the members of the delegation led by Phy Thien Lay, First Vice-Speaker of the National Assembly, and Samrith Sath, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang.

Also on hand were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the S.P.A. Presidium.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

He gave a luncheon that day in honour of the Cambodian guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 25 a joint telegram of greetings to **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on July 27 a telegram of greetings to **Mohammed Ibrahim Egal** in connection with his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Somali Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on July 26 a telegram from **Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on July 29 a telegram of solidarity from Dr. **Noureddin Atassi**, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the S.P.A. of the D.P.R.K., received on July 28 a message from **Y. Tsedenbal**, 1st Secretary of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, in reply to former's message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on July 25 a telegram of greetings to Sultan **Mohamed Farid Didi** the First on the occasion of the independence day of the Maldive Islands.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Conference of LAPS

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 29 the following telegram of greetings to the Conference of Latin American People's Solidarity:

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own name, I extend warm congratulations and salute to your Conference and, through it, to the Latin-American people.

Today the Latin-American people, inspired by the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution, are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American dictatorial regimes and for national independence and liberation.

Scared by this, the U.S. imperialists are further stepping up the aggressive and subversive machinations against the Cuban revolution, while viciously scheming to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American people.

With no amount of machinations, however, can they save the fate of colonialism faced with downfall in the Western Hemisphere or block the road of the struggle of the people in this area for their freedom and liberation.

The just struggle of the Latin-American people will surely emerge victorious and the U.S. imperialist colonial domination will never escape a final fiasco.

The Korean people, who are fighting to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and reunify their country, will continue to give active support to the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American people for the overthrow of the pro-American dictatorial regimes and for the liberation of their countries from dependence on the U.S. imperialists and will advance in firm unity with them in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

Convinced that your Conference will further strengthen solidarity among the Latin-American people and greatly inspire their anti-U.S., national-liberation struggle, I whole-heartedly wish the Conference great success in its work.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Anti-A.H. Bombs Conference

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 29 the following telegram of greetings to the 13th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs:

I send my warm congratulations and greetings to your Conference and its participants in the name of the entire Korean people and in my own name.

The World Conference against A-H Bombs has contributed greatly to the struggle of the people of Japan and the peoples of the rest of the world against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and nuclear war and for frustrating the aggressive ambition of Japanese militarism.

The U.S. imperialists, still persisting in their already bankrupt policy of nuclear blackmail, are more openly according to schemes for aggression and war all over the world. Particularly, directing the brunt of their aggression to Asia they are attempting to lead their war of aggression in Vietnam onto a more reckless stage and feverishly working to unleash another war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have revived Japanese militarism to use it as a "shock-brigade" in their Asian aggression and are openly scheming to involve Japan in their system of nuclear strategy in Asia.

A tripartite military alliance has virtually been formed among U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

The Japanese militarists, harbouring an illusion of realising their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, are frantically stepping up the militarisation and rearmament of Japan, while stretching their tentacles of aggression to South Korea and actively joining U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

All the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for aggression and war, however, will be frustrated in the end by the powerful struggle of the peoples of Japan, Asia and the rest of the world.

I sincerely wish your Conference greater successes in its work, firmly believing that your Conference will live up to the traditions of the movement against A-H bombs and, contribute towards the joint struggle of the Japanese and the world's people to give active support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons completely and check the nuclear armament and militarisation of Japan and its overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces."

A New Great Upsurge

Working People Resolve to Fulfil Annual Plan Before the Founding Anniversary of the W.P.K.

The workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant appealed to the workers, technicians and office employees of the industrial enterprises throughout the country to further intensify the Chollima (winged horse) workteam movement and bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in production everywhere in order to thoroughly implement the line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, a line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung and adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. Their patriotic initiative is now calling forth a widespread response among the labouring masses.

The workers in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, have risen up to honour their yearly assignments before the forthcoming 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea which falls on October 10.

Recently the constructors of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant decided to attain a new goal higher than the one they set for increased production early this year. They are making fresh innovations with the resolve to finish by the 2nd of September the assembling of installations for the creation of a generating capacity of 600,000 kw. and carry out their yearly plan by October 10.

The members of the turbine platoon, led by Han Chang Dok and honoured with the title of Chollima of the machine company have reorganized their labour force in a more rational way and introduced new advanced methods of work, thereby assembling generators at a tempo over five times faster than before.

The members of the Ri Gu'n Sop Chollima seventh platoon of the first equipment company established a record of winding up in only eight hours the assembling of a large-sized drum, the main

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SHE IS A MOTHER TO ALL OF US

In Memory of Mother Gang Ban Sok

CHAE JU SON

It is already 35 years since Mother Gang Ban Sok passed away. How time flies! It seems only yesterday that I associated with her in Fusung. And yet so many years have elapsed since then!

Indeed, that is an old story, considering that I, a seventeen-year-old girl when I first met the Mother, am now on the eve of my sixtieth birthday and people call me grandma.

I think the Mother would be 76-years old this year if she were alive now. Certainly those who are hale and hearty can still remain in good condition of health at that age! She died before her time because she had overworked herself to restore the lost homeland, because she had undergone so many bitter hardships in her endeavours to realise a society where the poor can live well and comfortably.

It was in 1925 that I first met the Mother. As far as I can remember, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung first, in the winter of the previous year 1924 and his family moved to Fusung towards the end of February or early in March the next year.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik settled down in Sonamman Street and carried on his work. His house was not far from ours. So I often heard people talking about Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Gang Ban Sok.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Fusung, his house was always visited by guests from various places, to say nothing of Fusung and its neighbouring areas. At times, it appeared that some kind of meetings were held at his home with the participation of many such visitors.

We had not known yet they were people working for the independence of Korea, so we wondered how it could be that so many people called on him who had only recently moved to the town. For our family had two or three visitors at most all through the year, though we had been living there for a long time. Those guests who frequented Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's house respected and showed affection for him, calling him "Sir."

Soon after moving to Fusung, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik opened the Baeksan School to give education to the sons and daughters of the poor Korean residents. Until that time there was no school for the Koreans in Fusung. Most of the Korean residents, therefore, could not send their children to school.

Having had no opportunity of receiving education themselves and living in an alien land, all Korean residents in Fusung wanted to send their children to school to learn the Korean language and letters. Their cherished desire was realized only after Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had set up the Baeksan School.

All the Koreans living in Fusung at that time said in unison: "We poor Koreans living in Fusung have come into luck, for we now have such a respectable person as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik near us."

People spoke in the same way of Mother Gang Ban Sok.

I did not know when my mother had met Mother Gang Ban Sok, but she told me Mother Gang Ban Sok was as kind and generous as could be just as her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. My mother was not the only person who praised Mother Gang Ban Sok. Everyone living in the neighbourhood was loud in praising her that she was diligent, courteous and ready to offer kind help to her neighbours.

There were rumours: "She looked after the household affairs of a certain poor neighbour," "I saw her call on and condole with the unfortunate parents upon the drowning of their son in the river," and so on. Not a day passed without my hearing that kind of things.

I really wanted to go and meet her. But in those days things were different from now, and I could not call on her as I pleased.

Then, quite unexpectedly Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away in June the following year.

What a surprise and sorrow the news brought us! To this day I remember the story I heard from my elder brother who had been to the house of Mother Gang Ban Sok to express his condolences.

Mourners came to his home and grave not only from Fusung but various other places, and nearly all the well-known personalities who had been comrades of the deceased in the revolutionary activities were among the mourners.

Besides them, my brother told me, the students of the Baeksan School and their parents and the poor people educated by him offered condolences.

After telling this to me, my elder brother said that it was really painful to think that Mother Gang Ban Sok could manage to get a living with her young children, having only recently moved to the strange place and then lost her husband. My brother said with a sigh that he felt as if it were his own affair.

According to my brother, Mother Gang Ban Sok did not shed tears before her children until the coffin left the house for the grave.

When people talked of the fact at the grave, the revolutionary comrades of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who already knew well of Mother Gang Ban Sok said admiringly that she was as indomitable as her husband.

Listening to the story, I thought of many, many things.

Even a woman would feel his heart rending with pain when thinking of a person, who died in an alien land of thousands of *ri* (One *ri* is 400 metres) from home without achieving his lofty aim of national restoration for which he had been fighting. And how much more so Mother Gang Ban Sok would have felt, who had relied on him as the sole support.

Thinking of the rough and thorny path ahead she would have to traverse with her young children, and thinking of her great responsibility for bringing them up by herself, how helpless she must have felt!

Nevertheless, she did not shed tears before her children. What a strong-willed woman she was, indeed! Young as I was, I could not repress admiration.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Gang Ban Sok took over his work and devoted herself to it. For one thing she took charge of and continued to run the Baeksan School which the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had personally set up and operated.

The Mother called on the parents of the students and the patriotic-minded persons of the Fusung area to collect contributions and ensured the smooth operation of the school, and, just as the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did, visited the school frequently and exerted all her efforts to settle the difficult matters arising in its management.

This was not the only thing she took over from the work of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Pursuing his will, Mother Gang Ban Sok personally joined in the revolutionary work. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that she organized the Women's Association on her own initiative and led it.

Her visage in those days when she was organizing the Women's Association still remains fresh in my memory.

With an ornamental bar in her hair parted at the middle and dressed tidily in white cotton clothes made of the fabric she had woven herself, Mother Gang Ban Sok was always wearing a soft, gentle smile on her face.

I will not forget that day when she renamed us members of the Women's Association. We were being enrolled on the list that day and, in the course of the registration, it turned out that only a few of us had names worthy of the term. Many of us introduced themselves as "Gai-nan-i (newborn child), "Kim-ssi (Mrs. Kim)," "Chot-jjae (the eldest)" and the like, sending those present into a roar of laughter.

I had by then been called "Set-jjae (the third)." Some insisted that they should be enrolled on the list by their original names which their parents had given them.

Mother Gang Ban Sok was the strongest of all in her opposition to such ideas. She told us that that fact alone was enough to show the Korean women had been subjected to maltreatment as slaves which a human being could not tolerate. She said we should have our proper names first, since those names bolding such a meaning in order to restore the country and win women's rights.

Her words were so logical and stern that the members of the Association stopped laughing instantly and agreed to be renamed.

Mother Gang Ban Sok asked me if I liked to be called Ju So'n, explaining that "Ju" came from my brother's first name.

Chae Ju So'n. This comprises three letters. In a matter of fact, however, it meant the birth of a proud woman who began to live a new life, casting off the old name of "Set-jjae (the third)" and bidding farewell to the past when she condemned to double and treble opression, exploitation and ill-treatment, could hardly breathe freely!

Moved to tears, I hung down my head and nodded my approval like a child. And, at the same time, it seemed as if a flood of light had begun to shine into my mind.

I firmly made up my mind to follow Mother Gang Ban Sok like my own mother and take her instruction. That was because, young as I was, I perceived that only by following the example of such a woman could I make a good wife and mother and could I lead a life worthy of a human being.

That day she asked us who we liked to elect to be chairman of the Women's Association. All of us present unanimously agreed on electing her chairman. This was also indicative of the good reputation she was enjoying and of the deep confidence and respect she was commanding among the women within and without Fusung.

Moreover, what struck me most in the course of my frequent contacts with her was that she was waging a dauntless struggle for the revolution she had embarked upon to realize the high aspiration of the late Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away, the Premier's family was indeed in great distress. Mother Gang Ban Sok was in delicate health, yet she made untiring efforts to lead the Women's Association, look after her family and pay for the Premier's education. She went without enough sleep, doing needlework and washing for others to earn less than a yon a day.

However, she did never speak of her hard work, difficult livelihood or ill health.

Always wearing a smile on her face, she comforted the poor with the remarks that the day would surely come when the Koreans live a well-to-do life. When there was any women in her neighbourhood doing hard work, she was sure to give them a helping hand unsparing of herself, although she herself had had a hard day doing job work. And she did not neglect the instillation of anti-Japanese sentiments into them.

In my early days of acquaintance with her, I found one thing strange when I called on her at her home. I had preconceived that a living would not be so difficult since she had long been helping her neighbours with her whole heart. In the course of my close association with her, however, I found she was extremely badly off.

Two small cooking pots and several bowls in the kitchen and a small papered wooden chest in the room — these were all of her property.

She cooked millet gruel for meals very often. When she had a guest visiting her, she would serve him with gruel and she herself would drink the water she had put into the pot after ladling out the gruel.

During her stay in Fusung, I did not see her dressed in any other clothes than the cotton cloths made of the fabric she had woven herself.

A man who was better off, might have done as she did, but how could she, in such narrow circumstances, work for the good of others? At that time, this was a riddle to me who did not have any knowledge of revolution, did not have any idea of how one should live for the sake of the revolution.

Being a member of the Women's Association, I came to realise gradually a lot of things under the leadership of Mother Gang Ban Sok.

Back from "Hwasong School," Premier Kim Il Sung organized the Saenal Children's League in Fusung and made efforts to bring up the children into the pillars of the country and staunch anti-Japanese fighters. He printed newspaper Saenal and formed children's art troupe which went round the neighbouring villages, carrying on propaganda work against Japanese imperialism and enlightenment work among the villagers.

At that time, Mother Gang Ban Sok took upon herself the delivery of the paper to the villages far away from Fusung to help her son in his work. Besides, she would sit up all night, tailoring personally costumes for the art performance of the children's league members.

She led Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, Premier's uncle, and all her sons to take the road of revolution. Not only did she lead all her families along the road of revolution but also awakened us women so that we could love the country and take part in the revolution.

I was one of those who were awakened thanks to the sincere guidance of Mother Gang Ban Sok.

If I have ever turned my mind to the service for the country and society, I owe it to Mother Gang Ban Sok.

The work of our Women's Association with Mother Gang Ban Sok as its chairman, made progress with each passing day.

Mother Gang Ban Sok gave lessons to Korean language at evening school and short course. She called on the neighbours and enlightened them by explaining what the Koreans should do to restore their country and what the women should do to win their rights.

The Women's Association used to sponsor a forum once a week on her initiative. It was her aim to open the eyes of those women who had remained ignorant as they had been confined to housekeeping and enable them, who were too shy to speak in other person's face, to carry on activities among the masses.

At first, there was hardly any woman who really took the floor at the forum.

Mother Gang Ban Sok would invite us to take the floor without hesitation and express what we had in mind, saying that we were all members of the same Women's Association and so we could talk to each other without any reserve.

She would encourage those women taking the floor for the first time, praising that they had made a big progress.

She would often tell us how she had learned the art of speech

making from her young son—Premier Kim Il Sung in his early years—and thereby inspired us with confidence.

In consequence, those women who would blush and cover their faces with their palms and sit down after pronouncing their names, who would go no farther than mumbling "We must win our rights," eventually could fairly make a speech in public for propaganda purposes.

Meanwhile, Mother Gang Ban Sok, regardless of her weak health, frequented Maliho, Taiying, Chishiangtun, Wanlyangshiang and Sandohuayen scores of *ri* away from Fusung in order to recruit more people into our organization.

There were as yet many hard-headed people imbued with feudalistic ideas in those days.

Such people were openly opposed to our work. And even those persons who were said to be somewhat sensible slandered us, saying: "Does that Association of you women afford you any means of earning a livelihood?"

Nonetheless when her explanatory remarks were lost on a certain woman, she would call on her again and again until she, by means of explanation, convinced her of the cause the Women's Association was fighting for. Thus she succeeded in setting up the Women's Associations in several other places besides Fusung.

Carrying on her activities in this way for the country's independence and the emancipation of women, without taking any proper food and sleep, despite her bad health, she must have been really exhausted.

Concerned about her health, we counselled her several times to take a rest.

She refused to accept our counsel, however, saying it was no time for her to think much of herself when the country was suffering from disease. She threw the whole of herself into her work so that her sons and she herself could take over the great cause Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had left behind unrealized.

Great and deep love for the country and the people and a firm resolve to take over Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary cause—these, I'm sure, enabled her to overcome all the severe hardships and ordeals in her way.

The Women's Associations were carrying on their activities energetically under the leadership of Mother Gang Ban Sok. Around this time, Premier Kim Il Sung, then a student of the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin, returned to Fusung to spend holidays.

He gave guidance to our Women's Association and thanks to it a great progress was made in the organizational work of the Association.

It was one day when the Association held a meeting.

Mother Gang Ban Sok entered the room, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung who was then in black school uniform.

We greeted the Premier with whom all of us were familiar, and then opened our meeting.

Premier Kim Il Sung was with us there throughout the meeting, listening to the speeches of the members of the Women's Association.

After Mother Gang Ban Sok made a concluding speech, he congratulated us, with great joy, upon the rapid progress made by us.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung made a logical speech in easy language. He said that for the complete emancipation of the Korean women from exploitation, oppression and humiliation, it was necessary to drive out Japanese imperialism from Korea and restore the country.

Listening to him, we were convinced anew that he, though young, was looking far into the future and having great ideas.

He spoke of the need of improvement in the organizational structure of our Association in view of the expansion of its organization. He advised us to have a person in charge of organizational work and another in charge of propaganda work under chairman.

We accepted his advice and changed our Association's organizational structure. I was put in charge of propaganda work.

That day Mother Gang Ban Sok sat calmly and attentively listened to her son, looking at him with an air of satisfaction.

In the words of Premier Kim Il Sung who had an ardent desire to restore the country and build a new society and who was outlining the path for Korea to follow, and in the face of Mother Gang Ban Sok who was maintaining a fixed gaze on her son, we sensed an immensely precious and sacred spirit.

Mother Gang Ban Sok was feeling very happy looking at her son who had grown up into a man blazing the path of revolution and leading young people standing at the head of them, as she had wanted him to do. She had wished to see her son become not simply a son of her own but a genuine son of the country and the people, become a genuine revolutionary who would put the country on the right track and lead the people along the right course, pursuing the will of his deceased father. We can well imagine how great her happiness must have been then!

If her's was a motherly affection, it might be one that the greatest mother alone could have. If her's was a pride, it might be one that a genuine revolutionary alone could feel.

Watching the scene that day, I thought with deep impression there would be no better mother and son in the world.

One day some time after that meeting, members of the children's league brought me a message, which said Mother Gang Ban Sok was wanting to see me. After supper, I called on her at her home.

I entered the Mother's room to find several persons gathered there. They were Premier Kim Il Sung, Mother Gang Ban Sok, Mr. Kim Hyong Gwo'n and some others.

I heard Premier Kim Il Sung say that it was impossible for the nationalists to drive out the Japanese imperialists and restore the country through their independence movement and that the only correct way of saving Korea consisted in overthrowing Japanese imperialism and eventually taking the road of socialism and communism.

To attain this end, Premier Kim Il Sung said, one should study the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism and this required one to work at the cost of his life. Then he asked the people present there about the advisability of forming a secret circle. All present approved of his idea.

He was very happy and, telling us that such organizations existed in different districts and there were many comrades holding the same intention, he urged us to remain faithful to the revolution to the last.

Listening to him, I figured that he had done much work while staying in Kirin.

The meeting that day decided to hold a meeting regularly once a week at Premier Kim Il Sung's home and stressed the need of maintaining absolute secrecy about it.

That day I saw for the first time in my life the minutes of a meeting written in code.

That evening, Mother Gang Ban Sok, having listened quietly to her son, remarked as follows:

"Since we are suffering the misery of a stateless people, we shouldn't grudge our lives. You can break an individual twig, but when many of them are bundled, you'll find them beyond your power. People gathered here are small in number. If we work in concert at the risk of our lives, we'll have nothing beyond our power."

All present there bore these words deep in mind. Premier Kim Il Sung was listening to her more attentively than any one else.

Recalling the presence of the Premier at a gathering of the Women's Association on a previous occasion, I keenly realised again and again what a son working for the revolution should do to discharge his duties to his parents and what a mother should do to show her true love to her son.

She willingly let her son, whom she treasured more than her own life, take the road of revolution for the country and the people, however rough and difficult the road might be.

She let her young sons take the road of revolution and did everything in her power to help them. Moreover, she led all her family members along this road, she herself standing at the head of them.

Indeed, she was the mother of Korea, the mother of revolution.

Being such a mother, she brought up the great man whom the 40 million Korean people are unanimously looking up to as their leader.

Indeed, as she had said that evening, she defended the revolution at the risk of her life.

Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were once besieged by the enemy and got into danger in Fusung.

At that time, it is said, she went to Maliho scores of *ri* away from Fusung, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy and, to fulfil the request of the Premier, brought two revolvers carrying them by keeping them tucked between the slices of beef. As she did not have any knowledge of handling revolvers well, they said, she asked the man who had handed the revolvers to her to load them so that she could fight the enemy at the cost of her life in case she encountered him on her way home.

Thanks to her resolute and bold activities, Premier Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were able to get safely out of the enemy's encirclement.

I will mention one or two more instances of the activities of Mother Gang Ban Sok which I witnessed in Fusung.

Her home in Fusung was always visited by friends of Premier Kim Il Sung. The visitors were more than one or two, exceeding ten on many occasions.

Sometimes they stayed at her home for several days or even for more than a month.

Mother Gang Ban Sok looked after them like her real sons, whether the Premier was at home or away from it.

I learned many a time from the Premier's comrades that she would welcome them gladly, however late it was, and even if the Premier happened to be away from home. She cooked rice for them and offered them some money, which she had saved penny by penny, to use it as working and travelling expenses.

In case food had run out and she could not cook rice, she made even rice-bran-cakes and gave them to the visitors when they were leaving on a journey.

Around those days, her livelihood had gone from bad to worse. When spring came, I used to accompany Mother Gang Ban Sok to Yangji village some ten *ri* away, outside the east gate, and pluck such edible herbs as daljissak, Guksu-namul and Cham-namul.

Mother Gang Ban Sok was very sorry as she had nothing better than such edible herbs to feed the Premier, who would drop in at home once in a while, and his friends.

Yet, on our way back from the picking of edible herbs, she used to say that the time would surely come in the not distant future when we would be telling people what we had been doing then like an old story.

Those who had been given her motherly care would say without exception: "No sumptuous feast in the world would be equal to the edible herb dishes and bran cakes prepared by Mother Gang with a warm affection. Really, Comrade So'ng Ju's mother is our mother, too. We must work harder for the revolution if we were only to repay her great affection."

Everybody who had met her even once would think of her as "my mother"; more so with me, who was particularly close to her — she loved me like her real daughter.

She always taught me that I should love the country, work devotedly for the cause of the emancipation of women. That was not all. She even told me in detail how I, as a young woman, should be courteous and carry myself.

There was a time when my family was against my attending the meetings of the Women's Association and having connections with the secret circle. I must confess this made me dejected; at times I felt like opposing them, too.

This happened one day. We, she and I, were coming home from the field after picking edible herbs. She suggested that we should have a rest and took me to a quiet spot on the roadside. When we sat, she asked me what was disturbing me.

I told her everything. In the end, she said it was wrong for me to flinch for that reason. On the contrary, I should pay more respect to my husband and show him all my tenderness. In this way, I should try to win his real understanding of my work and make him help with sincerity.

Since then I did my best as she had told me. Sure enough, before long, everything that had bothered me was settled reasonably; my husband too began to understand that my work was for a just cause.

If I go on writing in this way, there would be no end.

Such being the circumstances, my heart simply broke when she left Fusung. It was a sad parting. I am sure even parting with my own mother could not have been more heart-rending than that.

It was in 1929 that she left Fusung for Antu; she went there to give more active help to the Premier in his revolutionary activities.

I wanted to go with her but could not, for I was married, then.

Otherwise, I would have followed her.

After she left for Antu, I heard occasionally from the comrades with whom I had worked that she, though ill, was still devoting herself to the revolutionary work, that Premier Kim Il Sung was organizing the anti-Japanese armed units, and that his younger brothers were also working in the revolutionary organizations, helping their elder brother.

If I remember right, it was in August or September, 1936. I was living in Taiying, a little way off Fusung. I heard then that the Premier dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese and puppet Manchukuo troops in the assault upon Fusung County seat, demonstrating the strength of the anti-Japanese armed units all around the region.

I recall even now how the Koreans there were excited and jubilant at that time.

Greatly inspired, everyone sallied forth in the anti-Japanese struggle, feeling national pride and honour.

After that the news of Premier Kim Il Sung leading the armed units and hitting hard at the Japanese imperialists was to be heard everywhere at any time.

Every time such news reached my ears, I felt a burning urge to see her and the Premier and his brothers. At such moments, I would not fail to take out to have another look all by myself at Mother Gang Ban Sok's and the Premier's picture that I had been given as a souvenir when I parted with the Premier's family. I had always kept the picture in the cotton of the sleeve of my jacket.

I looked at the picture so as not to forget about the guidance she and the Premier had given me. And I believed that the day was sure to come when I could put up the picture proudly at any place I wanted to in our liberated country. Then I thought I would recall the bygone days with her.

I gave the picture to a team that came to Northeast China in 1959 to visit the revolutionary battle sites.

The picture of the Premier as a student of the Yuwen Middle School that you see at the Revolutionary Museum is the very one that I gave them. That year, I came to Korea at the call of the Premier.

Setting foot on the soil of Korea, I saw the happy life of our people and the fine appearance of our socialist motherland. This reminded me vividly of what Mother Gang Ban Sok once said.

These are her words: A man is not to blame for his poverty; the day will surely come when the Koreans will live well and comfortably in a country they themselves have built up. Yes, her words have been splendidly translated into reality under the leadership of the Premier!

My heart was full when I reached the motherland. I first saw the Premier, then I went straight to pay my homage to the graves of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mother Gang Ban Sok in Man-gyongdae. I felt as if my heart were rending when I knelt down before her grave.

"Mother, your Ju Son is here! I've done nothing to speak of for the sake of the country. Yet I was called by the Premier and am in my country, our homeland. Mother, you worked harder than anyone else to meet this day. What pains and hardships you went through just for this day! Yet, you have been unable to live to see this good world.

"Do you know you lie here in Man-gyongdae you missed so much while alive? Do you know that the Premier whom you had taken so much pains to bring up has established a people's state and made the name of Korea known throughout the world as you wished? You shed tears of blood, unseen, and trod a thorny path. But do you know that, out of those trials, here a new life of the people has come to thrive and laughter is heard everywhere? Mother! Why are you silent?"

That day I bitterly wept as if I were embraced in her warm bosom.

If she had been there alive and seen me behaving like that, she would surely have scolded me. Though it was a few short years, I was helped and guided by her, so I knew very well how she would want me to live.

How was she mortified to see Korea being tramped down by the Japanese and our Korean people living a life unworthy of man under the foot of others?

To wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges entrenched in the southern part of our land, liberate our ill-clad, hungry compatriots there, accomplish the country's reunification as early as possible and build a communist paradise in a reunified country — these are, I am sure, what we should do in pursuit of Mother's will.

Indeed, never did she think of an iota of her own interests.

Her life was a life of the greatest mother who bore and brought up the leader of the 40 million Korean people; a life of devotion to her husband, a revolutionary, and to her son, a revolutionary; a life of an ardent revolutionary fighter who, herself, pushed her way through the thorny path of the revolution.

Korean People Will Fight to the End Along With Cuban People

Armed Uprising Anniversary of the Cuban People Commemorated in Pyongyang

A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 14th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 25 under the auspices of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

It was attended by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Ri Yong Ho and Jong Jun Taek, Soh Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, ministers, functionaries of government organs and public organisations and a large number of working people, personnel of the People's Army, youths and students in the city.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and Cuban guests now visiting Korea.

Speech of Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul

Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech at the meeting.

The July 26 armed uprising waged by the Cuban people under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro, their national hero, he stressed, developed to a new, higher stage the protracted national-liberation struggle of the Cuban people against the foreign imperialists and their lackeys and threw a gleam of victory over the Cuban people who were groaning under the rule of fascist terror.

The Vice-Premier referred in detail to the achievements the Cuban people have made under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their outstanding leader, in the socialist construction of their country since the victory of the revolution. He said:

The Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban people are steadfastly advancing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle upholding the banner of revolution, and actively struggling for the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, firmly maintaining an independent stand.

For their resolute revolutionary position and their fidelity to proletarian internationalism, the Cuban people are enjoying high respect of the world's revolutionary people and their international prestige is being enhanced.

He cited Comrade Kim Il Sung's words: "Our Party and people categorically condemn the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and powerfully support the heroic struggle of the Cuban people to uphold their revolutionary gains and build socialism."

Since the U.S. imperialists are persisting in aggressive actions against Cuba, the peoples of all the socialist countries and Latin America should defend the Cuban revolution and render positive support to the socialist construction in Cuba, the Vice-Premier stressed.

Then he reviewed the brilliant successes the Korean people, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, have made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their beloved and respected leader.

He continued:

In face of the daily intensified U.S. plots for a new war, the Korean people are powerfully pressing ahead with economic construction and defence buildup in parallel and bringing about a new revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction, taking a rifle in one hand and a sickle or hammer in the other to meet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

We are fully ready to crush the enemy at one stroke wherever he may invade, from the ground, sea or air.

Stressing that the Korean people do not want war nor fear it, the Vice-Premier warned the U.S. imperialists against arbitrary behaviour.

Emphasising that the reunification of their country is the urgent national task of the Korean people which brooks no further delay, he declared: "The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people in which no one is allowed to intervene; it must be solved by the Korean people independently without any foreign intervention. He condemned the U.S. imperialists who are not only carrying out new military provocations in Korea and Cuba and escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam but also launched together with the Israeli expansionists a brigandish war of aggresion against the Arab nations some time ago.

If the world's people firmly unite and direct the brunt of their attack at U.S. imperialism in all regions and on all fronts to deliver successive blows to it, its doom will be sealed and the struggle of the world's people for peace, democracy and socialism be crowned with victory, he stressed, and he continued:

In firm unity with the fraternal Cuban people and other revolutionary peoples of the world, the Korean people will wage a staunch revolutionary struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people will continue to render active assistance to the arduous yet just national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people will render active support to the whole Arab peoples in the struggle they are resolutely waging to smash the U.S.-British imperialist and Israeli invaders and defend their territorial integrity and national dignity.

The Korean people express positive support for and solidarity with the Asian and African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national liberation and independence.

The Korean people voice full support for and solidarity with the Latin-American peoples in their just armed struggles against aggression and subjugation by U.S. imperialism and for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The Korean people are convinced that the Conference of the Organization of Latin-American Solidarity opening in Havana in a few days, will reflect the just aspiration of all the Latin-American peoples and make a new contribution to strengthening the unity and co-operation among the peoples in that region in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, he declared in conclusion.

Speech of Cuban Ambassador

Cuban Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez spoke next.

Noting that the Korean and Cuban peoples are brothers firmly united in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, and that the Korean, Cuban and Vietnamese peoples are standing in the forefront of the just war against the Yankees, the Ambassador said:

The struggle of our peoples against U.S. imperialism not only further cements our relations and enhances the ideology and consciousness of the masses but also makes these ideology and consciousness invincible.

He referred in detail to the successes scored in socialist construction by the Cuban people who are commemorating with great joy and high revolutionary zeal the glorious anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks.

The Korean people are building up their country to bring a brilliant future under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The happy Korean people are registering excellent achievements in socialist construction, upholding the correct line of the Workers' Party of Korea on stepping up economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

The U.S. imperialists continue their manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the United Nations and many other international organisations, which serve as tools for their aggression.

We demand the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an instrument of aggression of Yankee imperialism.

The Cuban Party, Government and people headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, our supreme commander, will always stand on the side of the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, that are fighting for the withdrawal of the Yankees from South Korea and the reunification of their country.

Here at this militant and revolutionary gathering we also express our deepest solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their valorous and staunch revolutionary struggle against the Yankee aggressors and extend our support to them.

In Latin America, too, the peoples have taken up arms and are bravely fighting against the Yankee imperialists and their lackeys.

The first conference of the Organization of Latin-American Solidarity will soon open in Havana under its decision.

The conference which will be attended by authoritative leaders of the revolutionary movements and guerrilla leaders in this region will discuss the strategy and tactics for the struggle of the Latin-American peoples to set up a second, third and fourth Vietnam in the future, a correct line of struggle, unity and support necessary for the revolutionary movements. Now the guerrilla battles are being waged extensively in Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

The wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great ideology of the glorious Party of Korea and the courage of the heroic Korean People's Army will always guarantee most brilliant victories. We firmly believe, therefore, that the Yankee aggressors will be finally driven out of the sacred soil of Korea and Korea be surely reunified, he said.

The meeting adopted a message to the Cuban people amid the warm applause of the attendants.

Educational Aid Funds Again Sent to Korean Children and Students in Japan

Requested by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remitted recently 201,420,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan. It was the 24th remittance.

Thanks to the kindred solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the educational aid funds and stipends sent so far for the sons and daughters of Korean residents in Japan total 5,822,205,000 yen in Japanese currency.

Greetings to Moroccan Students' Union

The Korean Students' Committee sent on July 27 a telegram of greetings to the 12th Congress of the National Union of Students of Morocco.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the Moroccan students would make new success in their future work for genuine national independence, democracy and the rights of students against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

On July 30, a meeting of the trade union organization of the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machinery Plant was held to conclude a socialist emulation with the Cuban Steel Works. Here the Cuban guests are seen visiting the Chollima youth workteam of the plant named after Abel Santamaria, a heroic fighter of Cuba

Speech of Premier Fidel Castro Ruz Published

The Publishing House of the Korean Workers' Party put out in 100,000 copies the speech made by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, at the mass rally celebrating the 13th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

In his speech, Comrade Fidel Castro underlined the historic significance and lesson of the armed uprising waged by Cuban revolutionaries on July 26, 1953, to overthrow the Batista dictatorial regime and stressed that the armed uprising was the first signal for arming the people and calling forth the strength of the people for overthrowing the Batista dictatorial regime. The torch of struggle raised when storming the Moncada barracks marked a new stage in the revolutionary history of the Cuban people for freedom and liberation, and the Cuban revolutionaries eventually liberated their country by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit displayed in this struggle.

The Publishing House of the Korean Workers' Party will publish in large numbers of copies another book containing words of Comrade Fidel Castro in the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people."

Korea Always Join Hands with U.A.R. in Anti-Imperialist Common Struggle

Pyongyang Citizens Mark U.A.R. National Day

A grand meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic, was held at the Grand Theatre in the city under the sponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee on July 24.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier; Kim Ik Son, Minister of State Control; Soh Chol, President of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; ministers and other functionaries of government organs and public organizations as well as cadres of the People's Army.

Invited to the meeting were Esmat Naguib Moussa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang.

Chairman Gang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee made a speech at the meeting.

The victory of the July Revolution not only ushered in a new epoch in the history of the U.A.R. people but also inspired the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of imperialism in this region, he said.

He referred to the achievements the U.A.R. people have made since the victory of the revolution in the struggle for the building of a prosperous independent state under the guidance of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, their wise leader, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The surprise armed aggression again perpetrated by the U.S.-British imperialists together with the Israeli expansionists in June against the U.A.R. and other Arab states, he noted, was a wanton challenge to the struggle of the Arab peoples for social progress and a criminal act seriously endangering peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

He cited the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected leader of the Korean people: "We express our full support to and militant solidarity with the righteous war of resistance of the peoples of the Arab countries who have risen like one man to oppose the U.S. and the Israeli expansionists, defend the national independence and honour of the Arab states and to liberate Palestine. The U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges are the common enemy of the Korean and Arab peoples. The Korean people regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Arab peoples as one against themselves and will do everything within their power to assist the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the aggressors."

Chairman Gang brandied the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Israeli expansionists and South Korean puppet clique, as the common enemies of the Korean and Arab peoples.

Playing the Pak Jung Hi clique for their crimes committed against the Arab peoples, he stressed that stern judgement would be passed upon them for their heinous crimes.

Referring to the relations of friendship between the Korean and U.A.R peoples, he emphasized: In the future, too, the Korean people will always join hands with the U.A.R. people in the common struggle against imperialism and its stooges and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress."

U.A.R. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Esmat Naguib Moussa took the floor.

He said: "We have been accustomed to hear the valiant Korean people sharing bitters and sweets with us and encouraging us to continue our battles till the final victory."

He referred to the course of the struggle waged by the U.A.R. people under the guidance of President Nasser for smashing the pressure of the imperialists and defending the independence of their country.

He censured the Israeli aggressors for their armed invasion against the Arab peoples last June and the U.S.-British imperialists for their conspiracy in it and dwelt on the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressors. He declared that Israel was fated to become a stronghold and a springboard for imperialist conspiracies in the heart of the Arab world directed against the progress and welfare of the entire Arab nation.

After referring to the continued pressure of the imperialists since the first day of the revolution, the speaker said that the U.A.R. people, not submitting to this, fought in defence of the independence of their country.

Saying that the imperialists engineered this armed invasion behind the back of Israel, he stated "The Arab peoples will surely emerge victorious in their struggle." He said that the Korean people and people did not spare any effort to show their moral and material support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle.

His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung exchanged four telegrams with President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the occasion of the last aggression, expressing support and militant solidarity of the Korean people to the Arab peoples he stressed, and he went on:

"This united reflects a deep feeling of friendship and solidarity to which we are sincerely grateful.

"The U.A.R. people consider the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and their country's reunification as a just one.

"We follow with great admiration steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung to carry on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and wish the great Korean people further successes."

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition and film show were held under the sponsorship of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in honour of the national day of the U.A.R. people at the House of Culture in Pyongyang on July 25.

Kim Jin Su's Right to Political Refuge Should Be Respected

Press Conference at Foreign Ministry

The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry held on July 27 a press conference in connection with the criminal machinations of the Japanese government to hand over to U.S imperialism, violating his legitimate right, American-naturalised Korean youth Kim Jin Su, who called at the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo and asked for political asylum in Cuba, refusing to fight the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam.

Speaking on the occasion, Jo Hyong Hui, acting director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, pointed out: Kim Jin Su was born in South Korea and, having lost his parents in the Korean war, was taken to the United States under the name of an "adopted son" of an American, and he was subjected to slavery then and, later, was forcibly taken to the shambles of the aggressive war in Vietnam to serve as bullet shields for the Americans there. Then, taking the opportunity of coming to Japan on April 3, he asked the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo for political asylum in Cuba in strong protest against the barbarous atrocities of the U.S. troops who are brutally killing Vietnamese people, trampling upon their freedom and independence, and in order to escape the disgraceful fate of being cannon fodder in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

It is a completely lawful and righteous act for Kim Jin Su to ask for a political asylum in order to explore the way to a true life, opposing the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and avoiding criminal acts the U.S. imperialists forced him to commit; his act also fully accords with the wishes of all peoples who are opposed to imperialist aggression and war.

The Korean people pay high tribute to the just step of the Cuban government which recognised Kim Jin Su's right to political refuge and is giving him political protection, proceeding from the principles of international law and lofty humanitarianism.

Kim Jin Su who asked for a political asylum has the right to go to the country he chooses according to international law, and the Japanese government is duly bound to respect Kim Jin Su's right to political refuge and give him safe conduct out of Japan in accordance with international law and international usage and the principles of humanitarianism.

He condemned the Japanese government which has not only refused to recognise his right to political refuge for the past four months but is seeking a chance to arrest him and hand him over to its U.S. masters.

The vicious scheme of the Japanese government to foil Kim Jin Su's endeavour for a political asylum and put him to death by handing him over to U.S. imperialism explicitly shows that the Japanese government is helping the aggressive war of its U.S. masters, fawning upon them and taking part in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

This is also a crafty machination to testify allegiance to aggressive aim in South Korea by currying favour with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He referred to the facts that previously the Sato group captured and handed over to the Pak Jung Hi clique, Ri Se Yo'ng and his family, residents of South Korea, who took refuge in Japan to come over to the northern part of Korea to lead a new life, opposing the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique, and that it had also arrested and put on trial, for deportation to the Pak Jung Hi clique, Kim Dong Hun who, resolutely refusing to be taken to the battle field of South Vietnam, went to Japan from South Korea and demanded that he be sent to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Now the Japanese government is frantically trying to hand over to U.S. imperialism young Kim Jin Su who asked for a political asylum.

This is an open challenge to justice and humanitarianism flagrantly violating the elementary principles of international law and international practice and is rousing the indignation of the whole Korean and Japanese peoples.

At the 252nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on July 27 Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the MAC, exposed recent violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. aggressors and called them strictly to account for them, and condemned the U.S. imperialists for their crimes committed in the past fourteen years since the Korean Armistice.

U.S. Crimes in the Past Fourteen Years Exposed

At Panmunjom

According to the statement of Major General Bak, up to this date since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, the enemy side has brought into the Demilitarized Zone prohibited acts on more than 4,000 occasions, opened fire against our side on over 420 occasions and the number of bullets and shells fired into our portion totalled over 60,000.

In this period the enemy side infiltrated over 2,200 naval vessels of all types into the coastal waters of our side on more than 800 occasions and over 1,400 military aircraft of various types into the air space of our side on more than 720 occasions.

The enemy side has violated all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement related with the cease-fire, the basis of the Korean Armistice, and expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from the ports of entry in South Korea after hampering their activities in every way in flagrant violation of Subparagraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement, one of the major provisions guaranteeing the Korean Armistice. The enemy side declared the unilateral refusal to observe Subparagraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement, and converted South Korea into a base for the unleashing of a new war by openly introducing into South Korea atomic weapons and guided missiles and various other new type weapons and combat equipment in large quantities.

Pointing out that the enemy's reckless acts of military provocation committed in violation of the Korean Armistice have become all the more undisguised and reached an unprecedented scale since Johnson, the war maniac of the White House, visited South Korea and incited a new war last October, inspecting the frontline, Major General Bak Jung Guk said: There are over 50,000 cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement by the enemy side in the past 14 years after the cease-fire. This indicates the U.S. aggressors' perfidy to the Armistice Agreement.

All these facts, he declared, explicitly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are criminals who have systematically violated and undermined the Armistice Agreement, and war maniacs running wild to unleash an aggressive war, sabotaging the truce in Korea.

This notwithstanding, the enemy side asserted that our side "violated" the Armistice Agreement, pretending as though its side had observed it. Refuting this allegation, Major General Bak pointed out: Who observed the Armistice Agreement and who violated it are proved not by words but by facts."

He showed the documents signed by Ha'se, former enemy side's commander, and others, saying that they admitted their violations of the Armistice Agreement and would strictly observe it in the future. Major General Bak asked the other side if it still could claim that it had "abided by" the Armistice Agreement.

All historical facts in the past 14 years after the truce show that the U.S. imperialists have not drawn a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, he stated and he warned: "If your side kindles a new aggressive war in this country, ignoring the historical lesson and not looking straight at reality, it will only hasten its doom."

If the U.S. imperialists do not want to hasten their own doom in Korea, they should immediately stop reckless military provocations and plots for a new war and, at the same time, take responsible measures to strictly abide by all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, abandon their aggressive policy and quit South Korea at once, he emphasized in conclusion.

Algerian Radio Supports Struggle of Korean People For Reunification

Radio Algeria aired a series of five special programmes on "Korea yesterday and today" from July 17 to 25. The radio introduced the history of struggle of the Korean people made in socialist revolution and socialist construction after liberation under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, beloved and respected leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the struggle of our people for the country's reunification, the supreme national task.

Referring to the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged in the 1930's, the radio said: The Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, through the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, established the valuable revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and laid the foundation for victory in socialist construction and revolution after the liberation.

The radio denounced the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial oppression in South Korea,

Great Upsurge Sweeps the Whole Country

Youth Shock-Brigades for Construction of Capital

Workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Works have decided to get their yearly plan out of the way by the day of the Party founding anniversary (Oct. 10) Photo by An Myong Sok

UPSURGE

(Continued from Page 1)

part of a boiler, which would have taken four days in the past.

Yesterday's records are rewritten to become old ones today. More and more platoons and squads are vying with each other to be the first to make such innovations. The further their emulation drive is intensified, the nearer the day comes when the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, a big power base, will be put in full operation.

The workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Works have joined in the high-pitched movement for a great upsurge, keeping up an unusually high level of production since the commissioning of their plant.

The level of production at the Works has risen nearly two times higher than at the outset of the year. The output of electric locomotives has grown 1.9 times as compared with the average level in the past five months.

This is a manifestation of their unshakable resolve to remain always faithful to the call of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The members of the Ju Tae Ho Chollima workteam who are in charge of the assembling of electric motors, a key process in the manufacture of electric locomotives, have succeeded in exploring the ways and means of reducing to one-twelfth the term of assembling electric motors needed for a locomotive.

Regarding their remarkable success, they say: "Ours is not a big success. It was only prompted by the urge to implement at all events the Party's line on building the economy and defences in parallel."

This indicates that the Party's line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building has gripped the hearts of our working class and that it is being put into practice demonstrating its great vitality.

The great labour enthusiasm of our working class to fulfil the annual plan before the founding anniversary of the Party is now being displayed ever more positively at our industrial establishments in Pyongyang and other parts of our country—the Hwangnae Iron and Steel Works, one of the leading metallurgical centres in Korea, the Chollima Rak-won Machinery Plant and so on

Continued innovation and continued advance—this is the spirit of today's Korea on the Chollima.

Bak Ju Sol

Youth shock-brigades have risen up for the construction of Pyongyang, upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Citizens, students and other youths in Pyongyang have turned out to the construction sites of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, at a time when the whole country is seething with a new revolutionary high tide for the thorough implementation of the Party line on carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, which was put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung and adopted by the Conference of the Party.

Some time ago, beloved and respected leader Premier Kim Il Sung studied the actual situation in the construction of Pyongyang and, once again giving great care to every detail of the citizens' life, gave instructions that the capital should take the lead in the whole country and set an example in the struggle for effecting a new great revolutionary upswing by making strenuous efforts to carry out the resolutions of the Party Conference.

Moved by the deep solicitude of the beloved and respected leader and inspired by his recent instructions, the citizens are filled with a firm determination to carry through his instructions by once again bringing about a great Chollima (winged horse) upsurge with the same stamina with which they built up such a magnificent and modern capital as we see today, pushing aside the debris of war at the call of the Party and the Leader.

The youth shock-brigades for the construction of the capital met at the open-air theatre in the Moran-bong Youth Park on July 25.

Gathered there were more than 15,000 shock-brigade members and students in the capital who were resolved to devote their summer vacation to the construction. The attendants resolved to take upon themselves major building projects such as the construction of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the central heating system, cherishing the honour of being the builders of the capital.

A Rising Tide in the Countryside

The co-operative farmers of our country are out vigorously for the thorough implementation of the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, keeping pace with the grand advance of the working class who are up in response to the Party's call for effecting a new, great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, adding spurs to the Chollima (winged horse) onrush.

Today, when the workers of the Kyongsong Machinery Plant, upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, are bringing about a great revolutionary upswing in production with a resolution to take the lead in carrying through the Party's line on building the economy and defences in parallel, the winners of the title of Chollima and other members of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm (widely known as a village where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method were born during the Premier's on-the-spot guidance there) are pledged themselves to go ahead of others in the fulfilment of the Party's policy on agriculture and are now striving with redoubled vigour to effect another leap in production.

Taking to heart the resolutions of the Party Conference and the Premier's teachings at the national meeting of activists in the field of agriculture they have been exerting tireless efforts to chalk up a greater result in grain production this year, revolutionising themselves and equipping themselves more firmly with the revolutionary spirit of the working class. Recently they had a meeting at which they set themselves a new goal for higher output. Their goal is to boost this year the average per-*jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) yield by 800 kg in paddy rice and 500 kg in other crops and top the production plan for fruits, meat and vegetables by 20 to 30 per cent respectively as compared with the results of last year.

Along with this, all production units and co-op farmers are resolved to win the title of Chollima Farm by the end of this year by putting into practice the motto "one for all, all for one" and by consolidating and developing the results they gained in enabling 16 workteams of their farm to be honoured with the title of Chollima Workteam or that of Double Chollima Workteam.

The attendants of the meeting adopted a resolution to take the lead in effecting a great revolutionary upswing in all fields of the rural economy and to overfulfil their yearly assignments for farm produce and called upon the winners of the title of Chollima and other co-operative farmers throughout the country to rise up in response.

This goal of theirs is by no means an accidental one which came of itself.

The Chongsan Co-operative Farm, like all other co-op farms in our country, has taken on a completely new appearance in all spheres, for the farmers have always actively pushed through the correct policies of the Party and the instructions given by Premier Kim Il Sung in his on-the-spot guidance and implemented the tasks set out in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

With the full solution of the problem of irrigation, watering of paddies has been settled and the area of the farm's paddy fields has more than doubled as compared with the year before the 1945 liberation. Various kinds of farm machines including 25 tractors and 7 lorries are working on the fields. The proportion of mechanised work has been enhanced steadily.

Land amelioration and general application of chemistry in agriculture have been pushed ahead. The farming methods have been improved from year to year on a firm basis of science and technology. In consequence, the grain yield has trebled the prewar liberation figure.

In particular, the farm was again honoured with the personal visit of Premier Kim Il Sung some time ago. Inspired by this, the whole farm is now seething with revolutionary enthusiasm to gain a new, greater victory upholding his instructions. And a great change has taken place also in the co-op farmers' work and life.

The members of the workteam in charge of mechanisation laid out by pooling their strength a big tract of field for comprehensive mechanisation in a short span of time and those of the fruit team have newly created 40 *jongbo* of orchards.

To protect the paddy fields from submersion in any big flood, irrigation works have been further reinforced: lately one large pumping station, two others of medium size and their structures and drainage channels have been built. These projects were undertaken by young co-op farmers. They formed shock brigades and shortened the original term of construction by half.

From their actual experience the winners of the title of Chollima and other peasants of the Farm clearly know the correctness of the Party's lines and policies and the sagacity of the Premier's leadership. They are also well aware that the Party's line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building is a most correct line of speeding up socialist construction in our country, of further fortifying our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily and of advancing the country's reunification, the supreme task of our nation, and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

The new goal they have set for increased production represents their firm resolve to devote their all to implementing the Party's policy.

They are now all out to fulfil their resolution, pushing ahead with technical revolution.

The Chollima workteam movement is being undertaken in real earnest.

The new high tide of socialist construction that rose in Chongsan is now rising also on the So'won Co-operative Farm, Byoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, the Rihyon Co-operative Farm in Pyongyang and all other co-op farms in different parts of our countryside.

Yun Won Gil

Spraying insecticides

The Line on Economic Construction In Parallel with Defence Buildup

(Continued from our previous issue No. 117)

The strengthening of the foundations of an independent economy through the vigorous promotion of economic construction goes to provide the material guarantee for the unshakable political independence and sovereignty of the country.

Socialist Independent Economy

As early as February 1947, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to build a democratic, independent state the foundations of an independent national economy of the nation must be established and, to establish the foundations of an independent economy, it is essential to develop the national economy. Without the foundations of an independent economy can we neither attain independence nor found the state nor subsist."

By economic construction we mean precisely the building of a socialist independent economy. If we are dependent on others in the economy we cannot carry through the principle of self-defence in national defence and ensure independence in politics. And if we lag behind others economically, we cannot bring about a satisfactory solution in uprooting flunkeyism toward the great powers and establishing *Juche* in ideology.

The building of an independent economy is not a mere construction work but a revolutionary task and struggle. Only by pushing ahead energetically with economic construction from such a revolutionary point of view is it possible to deepen the conviction of victory among the people and inspire their revolutionary enthusiasm and morale. If one neglects economic construction on the ground that everything would be destroyed once a war breaks out or acts submissively before the imperialists for fear that all the achievements in construction would be reduced to nil, it will only result in weakening the confidence in victory among the masses and demoralising them.

In his report to the Party Conference, Premier Kim Il Sung stressed:

"Our experience shows that even if a war breaks out and causes great destruction, we can build a new life again, so long as we have the Party, the Government, the people and the territory."

This represents an unshakable confidence of our Party and people in the victory of the revolution and their great revolutionary optimism.

Even if a war breaks out we will construct as much as we can and obtain as much assets as possible up until the day of its outbreak. This is the very position of our Party.

Only by so doing can we keep up the morale of the people, bring into fuller play the superiority of the socialist system by further consolidating our economic foundations and steadily improve the people's livelihood while directing much effort to defence building.

And only when economic foundations are firm can the defence power be increased.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Victory in the modern warfare depends largely on whether or not manpower and materials needed to carry out the war are fully supplied for a long period. Hence we should direct deep attention to consolidating the rear."

We should have the solid foundations of an independent economy with heavy industry as its backbone to develop our own munitions industry and we should have a reliable munitions industry of our own to strengthen the defence capacity and develop military techniques independently in conformity with our own actual conditions. Only when we possess a defence power for self-defence, which is based on such an independent economic power, can we cope with the modern warfare promptly and repulse any surprise attack of the enemy on our own initiative.

For Reunification of country

Successful economic construction enables us to accelerate the independent reunification of our country, the supreme national task of our people.

Premier Kim Il Sung remarked:

"Socialist economic construction in the northern part of our country provides the basic guarantee for increasing the material power of our revolutionary base. It has an enormous significance not only for the happy life of the people in the North but also for the reunification and future prosperity of our country. By steadily increasing the economic power of the northern part, can we clearly demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system to the people in South Korea and give an ever more powerful support to their revolutionary struggle."

The people in the North, who have long since been liberated from all manner of exploitation and oppression, are now leading an equal and free life as the masters of the country. Thanks to the advanced socialist system and the foundations of a powerful independent national economy, all the people are living happily without any care about their food, clothing and housing. They send their sons and daughters to school up to the university free of charge and receive free medical service when they fall ill. This gives a tremendous inspiration to the people of South Korea who are languishing in the slough of misery—exploitation, poverty, the absence of all rights and man. To consolidate our economic foundations and thereby bring the advantages of our social system into fuller play will conduce to open up a new phase more favourable to the revolution in South Korea.

This will also enable us to support more powerfully the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea and rehabilitate the South Korean economy rapidly when the country is reunified.

Vital Demands

It is our national duty and, at the same time, our international duty to build our economy successfully.

Premier Kim Il Sung remarked:

"Our struggle for economic construction is a struggle to increase the might of the socialist camp and promote the development of the international revolutionary movement, a struggle to demonstrate the true advantages of the socialist system by disproving the slanders of the imperialists and the distortions against this system, a struggle to overcome revisionism and dogmatism and safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the communist movement."

All this indicates that our Party's line on accelerating economic construction and defence building at maximum speed not only embodies in general the basic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat but reflects our national and class tasks and the vital demand for the fundamental interests of our revolution at the present stage.

The correctness of our Party's line on carrying out the building of the economy and defences in parallel has already been proved in life.

Since 1962

The Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 1962 set forth, on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, a line of promoting economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and took a series of important measures for further increasing the defence potentials. Since then, great successes have been scored in strengthening the defence power and implementing the Party's line on military affairs. Our People's Army has grown into a cadre army and an invincible revolutionary force, each man of which has become strong enough to be a "match for a hundred," the arming of the entire people has been promoted and the whole country turned into an impregnable fortress.

The struggle for implementing the resolutions of the Party Conference has brought about fresh achievements in the building of socialist economy as well.

In industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy, production has been increased markedly and many important construction projects have been completed and put into operation in accordance with the basic direction for our economic development at the present stage which calls for making the most of the already laid economic foundations and raising the quality in production and construction.

In consequence the independent economic foundations of our country have been consolidated more firmly and the nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as the core has been firmly established to meet any situation that may possibly arise.

As you can see, developments in recent years plainly demonstrate the correctness and far-sightedness of the measure taken by our Party to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to further augment our defence capabilities in good time. It is thanks to such a timely initiative measure of our Party that we have come to defend more firmly the security of our country even when the U.S. aggressors are frantically manoeuvring to unleash another war and to hold fast to the positive line of stepping up both the defence building and economic construction and enhancing the people's living standards.

Our people are now confronted with a fighting task to make new innovations in building the economy and defences while following up the successes they have already reaped.

It is by no means an easy matter to advance continually at the speed of Chollima (winged horse) in economic construction while directing great efforts to defence building.

Traditional Revolutionary Trait

We can do so only by means of giving full rein to the great creative power of the masses and the inexhaustible vitality of our social system and effecting a great revolutionary upsurge which enables the masses to display a high degree of revolutionary zeal, opposing all that is conservative and passive.

To go ahead persistently, knowing no retreat, despite every difficulty, unite closely with the masses of the people at all times and rouse them to display ardent revolutionary zeal and, relying on it, overcome everything that is outdated and thus lead the revolution to a new high each time—this is our Party's traditional revolutionary trait which took shape already in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

It was thanks to such revolutionary traits that right after the liberation when the situation was complex and our own technical personnel were hardly available, our Party set out on the vast rehabilitation and construction work such as the rebuilding of blast furnaces and power plants destroyed by the Japanese and the water conservancy project along the Botong River and thus instilled the conviction of victory into the masses of the people and fired their revolutionary zeal. It was also thanks to such revolutionary traits that in those difficult days of the postwar reconstruction beset with debris of war, our Party put forth a bold line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture in order to solve simultaneously the questions of laying the foundations of the economy and improving the livelihood of the people, resolutely carried on the reconstruction work through a nation-wide movement and thus heightened the morale of the masses immensely.

In this way, the Party has continued to lead the revolution to victory surmounting all difficulties and obstacles. Especially in 1956 when we were facing trials internally and externally, our Party, holding high the banner of self-reliance, took bold measures to promote economic construction and thereby could take initiative in beating back the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad and ushered in the great era of Chollima. In consequence, we have registered such brilliant successes in revolution and construction as we see today leaning upon the high revolutionary zeal of the masses.

This bespeaks the greatness and wisdom of the revolutionary leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, our beloved and respected leader, and the indomitable revolutionary spirit and great revolutionary sweep of our Party which took over the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

There is no unconquerable fortress, so long as we enjoy the ever-victorious, outstanding leadership of our great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the united strength of our Party and people rallied closely behind him.

Our people have all along traversed the path of victory and glory, getting over all difficulties and obstacles under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

It is, therefore, a firm conviction they have gained through their experience in life that there is nothing impossible for them when they follow the instructions of the Party.

The end

Ryu Gi Won

A Female Workteam

There are tens of female workteams in the Pyongyang Children's Knitwear Factory. Among them is the Kim Ryo Bo workteam having the title of Chollima (winged horse). This team always stands in the forefront both in production and daily life. It was this workteam that took over a semi-automatic machine which had been operated by male workers a few years before. It was also this workteam that led and helped forward three backward workteams and enabled them to join the ranks of Chollima workteams.

Variety of goods increased more than ten times and proportion of first-class articles by over 20 percent compared with the early days of the factory. This is associated with the devoted labour and wisdom of this workteam. Recently an employees' meeting was held at this factory to rouse the workers to carry through the strategic line of promoting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding put forward by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. Since then members of the Kim Ryo Bo workteam has changed markedly in their ways of handling work.

All of them reflected on their ways of doing work and overcame their shortcomings. Skilled weavers Ro Sun Ok, Soh Jo'ng Ja and Mun Jo'ng Suk devised and applied to production advanced methods of tending machines and popularised these methods among their coworkers, thus raising the proportion of first-class articles to more than 95 to 96 per cent.

Workteam leader Kim Ryo Bo scrupulously examined and studied all machine conditions and made a new proposal for the rationalisation of equipment and achieved greater precision of machines by fitting machines with a "universal index." Highly skilled workers produced more than 20 new varieties of products by contriving with their concerted efforts and straining their wits together.

Experiences of the skilled female workers of this workteam are often introduced and they prove a great help to the unskilled workers and new comers in their technical study and in raising their skill.

This workteam has set it the task to lead a weavers' workteam organized this year so as to enable it to join the ranks of Chollima workteams by the end of this year and is now helping it in all respects from production processes to their study and life.

Having overfulfilled this year's first-half-year assignment earlier than any other teams, the workteam is resolved to carry out by October 10 this year's plan for increased production which is 1.2 times over that of last year and increase the proportion of first-class articles to 98 per cent.

Their drive is becoming more intensified day by day.

Hong Nam Sik

Kim Ryo Bo (2nd from left) with her workteam members

To work and live in a manner befitting the women of Korea in the era of revolution, our female workers are studying assiduously the revolutionary traditions which took shape during the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung

KOREAN WOMEN— MASTERS OF THE COUNTRY

More than 20 years have passed since the liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule. During this period many historic changes took place in our country. The conditions of women have also undergone a radical change.

Premier Kim Il Sung attached great significance to the movement of women in our country from the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which he himself organized and directed before the country's liberation.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was directly drawn up by Marshal Kim Il Sung and made public in May 1936 and elucidated the prospects and purposes of the Korean revolution, says in its Article 7 that equality irrespective of the sexes shall be ensured and the social and political status of women be enhanced and their personality respected.

Thanks to the country's liberation and the establishment of the people's power, this revolutionary programme for the solution of woman problem began to be translated into reality and Korea's woman movement entered a new phase of development.

Under the direct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean Democratic Women's Union was founded on November 18, 1945 and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes was promulgated on July 30, 1946.

This law enabled the Korean women to emancipate themselves from all manner of contempt and ill-treatment and from double and treble oppression and start political, economic and cultural activities, enjoying equal rights with men.

The Korean women were tied down to household chores in the old society, but now they have grown into proud masters of the country managing big factories and co-op farms and into able public figures, talented sportsmen and artistes.

Now more than 26,000 women are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other organs of state power at all levels.

Women make up nearly 50 per cent of the labour population in the fields of textile, consumer goods and food processing industries and in the fields of trade, education and public health.

After the liberation, the Korean women took an active part in establishing the people's state power and consolidating the new social system. During the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953) they, taking arms into their hands, fought against the enemies and performed exploits in production, in place of their fathers and sons, husbands and brothers, doing everything in their power to give aid to the front.

In the postwar period, too, they played an important part in the struggle for rehabilitating the devastated factories and cities and building socialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "After the liberation, the Korean women who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the country

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Underground Women's Union Committee

Here is a story of women's union members in Bongrae-ri village, Gangdong county, who have whole-heartedly served the Party and the country, who organized an underground women's union committee behind the enemy lines and valiantly fought the enemy during the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953).

Women Went Underground

IN October 1960, our People's Army units, on the order of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, were operating in So'ngchon and Hoechang areas behind the enemy lines, dealing heavy blows to the enemy.

A bloody atmosphere was still prevailing in Bongrae-ri village of Gangdong county. The enemy troops stationed in the village were terror-stricken as their army units in the neighbouring districts were suffering one defeat after another at the hands of the People's Army. Some of their men were wavering and others were going on the rampage. They were brutally torturing guiltless villagers they had arrested.

The villagers' hatred for the enemy was growing intenser. In those days, village women, under the guidance of the underground Party cell, organized an underground women's union committee to fight the enemy. The committee was first formed with the servicemen's wives and wives of those who had been murdered or arrested by the enemy.

Before long many village women joined the underground organization, which grew in scope and strength.

To Capture Arms

IN those days, the People's Army units operating behind the enemy lines had to supplement arms, munitions and food by capturing them from the enemy.

The women's union organization in Bongrae-ri village decided to help our armymen in securing arms and munitions.

It was not an easy task for the backhanded women to capture arms from the enemy. Members of the underground women's union organization, however, volunteered to take this task upon themselves.

The task was assigned first to Eak Bo Bok and Ra Gi Bok. These two women, resolved to

(Continued from Page 8)

and are diligent and untiring have devotedly implemented the policies of the Party and the Government at each stage of the revolution, under the leadership of our Party, constantly developing themselves politically and culturally.

Highly appraising the exploits performed by women, the State awarded the title of the Hero of the Republic or the Heroine of Labour to more than 70 women, conferred orders and medals and various titles of honour on upwards of 54,400 women.

In our country women's rights are guaranteed by law and all state and social conditions for the full enjoyment of their rights are also ensured.

Everywhere in town and country there are nurseries and kindergartens in our country.

The mothers with children, therefore, can work with complete peace of mind.

Women are prohibited from doing harmful work. A pregnant woman from the sixth month of pregnancy on are prohibited from doing heavy work and pregnant women get 77-day paid ante-and post-natal leave. The working hours of women with more than three children inclusive are two hours less than others, but they receive the same benefits and labour protection materials.

Everywhere, there are clinics where pregnant women and lying-in mothers are given regular medical assistance free of charge.

The people's state power has ensured all conditions for lessening household burdens of women and opened to them an opportunity of learning. Therefore, there is not a single woman illiterate in our country. The number of female technicians and experts including doctors and masters of science serving in different fields of the national economy such as industrial enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions was more than 70,000 in 1966.

Observing the 21st anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, the Korean women are now firmly defending their posts amid another high tide of socialist construction sweeping the whole country, with a deep consciousness and great pride of standing in the ranks of the revolution advancing under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Women A.A. Machine-Gunners of Red Worker-Peasant Militia

Soh Gum Ja

This photo shows the women A.A. machine-gunners of the unit to which Kim Sang Gyun belongs.

I met them at a training ground.

An ack-ack drill began with an air raid signal. The militiawomen who had occupied their gun position prepared for action in an instant.

The camouflaged gun-barrels began to move following the movement of model "enemy" planes.

Being workers, they skillfully handled their guns as if tending their machines. Their eyes seemed to be sparkling as they were awaiting a shooting order.

Among them were familiar faces. They were those I had met some time before at a gathering of labour innovators who had overfulfilled their first-half-year plan.

Gunner O Sun Ja, I was told, is an orphan whose parents were killed by U.S. air pirates during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. invaders (1950-1953).

She, however, grew up happily under the warm care of the motherland and became a labour innovator. This year she fulfilled her first-half-year assignment one month ahead of schedule.

Taking her eyes off the sight she said in a revengeful tone: "Should U.S. planes intrude into our air space again, we will bring them down at the first shots."

This, of course, is not the resolve of O Sun Ja and her colleagues alone.

Everywhere in town and country you can see in the ranks of Red Worker-Peasant Militia women marching ahead in line array together with men.

The Korean women are not only enjoying equal rights with men in political and social life but also playing an important part in revolution and construction.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, fine daughters of Korea joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas organized by Marshal Kim Il Sung and waged bloody struggles taking arms into their hands for the country's freedom and independence and for women's social emancipation and rights.

Carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, they fought bravely at the front and in the rear to defend their country and revolutionary gains from the U.S. aggressors, performing immortal exploits.

Today, taking to heart the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October and holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, they are moving ahead, shoulder to shoulder with men, to meet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

Kim Jae-Ok

faithfully carry out the task given by the organization, thought up a way of getting rid of the munitions the enemy had stored in a pit. They hid themselves in a corn stack near the pit and closely watched the movements of the enemy guard from the early evening.

When the night was advanced, the enemy guard, smoking a cigarette, walked about the pit, looking around. In a short while after the cigarette light had disappeared, he was found to have gone up the mound above the pit and be dozing there.

Taking advantage of this, the two women crawled their way into the pit. They each put a straw rope around a munitions box to carry it securely on their backs. At this moment, the guard was coming down into the pit.

The women held their breath and, to provide against an emergency, took knives out from under their upper garments. The guard walked some two metres into the pit and then turned round to go out. Seizing upon this chance, the women stealthily got out of the pit and, when the guard went up the mound, they quickly vanished into the darkness.

Some 100 metres away from the pit, the two women slipped when going up a river bank. This alarmed the enemy guard, who ran after them giving a whistle signal.

At this critical moment, the women picked a few stones, threw them into a thicket of acacias way down by the riverside. Then they changed their course and climbed a hill. The chasing enemy troops fired their rifles towards the thicket. The two women, having diverted the enemy's attention, made a safe return trip across the hill.

The news of these women's feat reached the women's union members through the underground channels, inspiring them to the similar leats of capturing rifles, mortar shells, handgrenades, bullets and bayonets.

The arms and munitions supplied to the People's Army units by the daring village women were used in inflicting revenge upon the enemy.

They Harassed the Enemey

TO gain greater victories, the underground women's union committee decided to send its members to the enemy-occupied area to carry on activities there. Their mission was to inform the People's Army scouts of the movements of the enemy and tell the detained comrades about the operations of the People's Army units in order to inspire them to struggle.

On the instructions of the underground committee, Bak Bo Bok, Ra Gi Bok, Ju Dong Sou and a few other women hired themselves out as cooks, laundresses and charwomen at enemy organs. When their "faithful service" was recognized, these women established contacts with our people detained by the enemy and helped them escape from the detention house. They seized arms and munitions from the enemy's store house and handed them to the People's Army units.

Members of the underground women's union organization acted as guide for the People's Army scouts and undertook the daring mission of luring the enemy to places where men of the People's Army finished them off.

A woman named Ju Hwa Suk had been stressed by the enemy for the information about the whereabouts of her father, a Party member. Availing herself of this opportunity, she made up her mind to lure the enemy to a place where our soldiers lay in ambush.

One evening, the enemy again pressed her for the information, threatening her with rifles.

This woman, pretending to yield to their demand, said: "Yes, I'll go. Come on. I'll conduct you to where my father is staying."

She came out with a red kerchief on her head. An enemy man took the kerchief away from her, growling: "A red kerchief? Damn it."

"No, don't touch it. I'm a woman not long after childbirth and I have to cover my head with it," she protested and snatched the kerchief back from the enemy man.

She climbed a mountain, followed by enemy men. She roamed about the mountain until the sunset. When she got to the mid-slope of it, she went up a big rock where she was to meet the People's Army soldiers by appointment. She took off the red kerchief and, waving it, cried: "Where are you, Dad? I've come to see you. Your daughter Hwa Suk has come." (The waving of a red kerchief was an agreed signal meaning that she had been followed by enemy men).

At this moment, a group of People's Army soldiers appeared from under the rock and captured the enemy men without firing a single shot.

In the course of the struggle, the village women became convinced that, despite the rampage of the enemy men armed to the teeth, they could win victory when they fought maintaining the secrecy of the organization at the cost of their lives.

National Flag on Hwanggum-dok

A snow-storm was raging on the night of November 23, 1950. That night underground women's union members slipped out of the village and gathered in the Hwanggum valley to have a meeting. They discussed the matters of assisting the People's Army soldiers who, they had learned, would start action three days later for the liberation of the village. The meeting appointed the cooks, materials procurers and first-aid women to serve the People's Army troops.

After the meeting, the women, avoiding the eyes of the enemy, dug out the rice they had kept buried in a mountain.

When the battle started, the village women supplied food to the People's Army soldiers, carried munitions boxes under a rain of shells and treated the wounded.

Pounding the enemy with a heavy blow and operating in concert with the local population, the People's Army unit wiped out the enemy.

On December 2, 1950, shouts of triumph rose from Hwanggum-dok.

Members of the underground women's union organization in Bongrae-ri, Gangdong county, turned out carrying in their hands national flags which they had kept in their chests of drawers, between the ceiling and roof, under ground or under the tucks of clothes and gave shouts of victory along with the People's Army soldiers.

Yun Su'k Ryul

S. KOREAN EMPLOYEES IN U.S. ARMY CLUB RISE UP

More than 500 Korean workers hired by the U.S. army club in Paju district, South Korea, rose up in protest against the high-handedness of the U.S. aggressor army on July 26, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They have all along been undergoing national discrimination and persecution by the Yankees.

The showdown came when the U.S. side decided to reduce their wages by 30 per cent as from this month.

The workers demanded that the U.S. army side immediately stop the merciless exploitation, but the latter turned a deaf ear.

The 5,000 U.S.-hired Korean employees in the whole district are resolved to call a sympathy strike in case the demand of their colleagues is not met, the radio reported.

WIVES OF SOUTH KOREAN SERVICE CORPS WORKERS FIGHT

Over 130 house wives of workers of the "South Korean service corps" hired at the American aggressive troops waged a sit-down struggle in front of the U.S. embassy in Seoul on July 24 in support of their husbands fighting against national persecution and exploitation by the Yankees, according to a South Korean radio.

They rushed to the quarters of Yankee aggressors with a placard and indignantly denounced the Yankees for their criminal acts.

They strongly demanded that the Yankees meet the rightful request of their husbands.

Over 200 "South Korean service corps" workers entered on July 24 the fifth day of their hunger strike, demanding the U.S. Eighth Army stationed in South Korea to stop national discrimination at once and raise the discharge allowances.

RUNAWAY PRICES

According to a Dongyang Tongsin report from Seoul, the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi raised the "government" coal price by 30.6 per cent on July 26.

Public utility fees are also expected to go up in the fields of railway transport, electricity, communications, water supply and other fields. Railway freight charges are reportedly to rise by 20 per cent, railway passengers' fares by 30 per cent, electricity fees by 15 per cent (power rate for industrial use by 25 per cent) and the prices for textbooks by 20 to 50 per cent.

Economic circles in South Korea warn that the wholesale raising of public utility fees by the government authorities will entail a price boom and, accordingly, it will hasten the bankruptcy of the financially weak South Korea's economy.

To make up the financial deficit caused by the excessive military spendings, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are intensifying "retrenchment" and extortion.

"I Am Filled with Deep Emotion and Happiness, under the Care of Marshal Kim Il Sung"

— Former S. Korean "ROK Army" Officer Welcomed —

A meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 28 in welcome of second-lieutenant Nam Mu So'ng, leader of the 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 50th Regiment, 15th Division of the puppet South Korean army, who recently came over to the northern part of the country, forsaking the disgraceful puppet army life in South Korea.

Present at the meeting together with a large number of working people and servicemen were Hwang Bong Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Major General O Jik Sun of the Korean People's Army.

Making an address of welcome at the meeting, Vice-Chairman Kim So'ng Ryul of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee highly praised Nam Mu So'ng for his brave act of coming over to the northern part of the country against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He recalled that beloved and respected leader Premier Kim Il Sung, in his report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, pointed out that "the greatest national task confronting the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people at the present stage is to accomplish the country's reunification and the triumph of the revolution on a nation-wide scale." The Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government are always stretching a warm hand of relief to the compatriots in the South, never forgetting them even for a moment, he said.

The military title of second-lieutenant of the Korean People's Army and cash prize were awarded to Nam Mu So'ng at the meeting by a decision of the Military Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Gifts from the Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth were conveyed to him.

Congratulatory speeches were made by representatives of working youths and women in the city and by Song Ryong So'p who returned to the warm bosom of our Republic, discarding the disgraceful puppet army life in South Korea, and is now working as chief of the supply section of the East Pyongyang Machine Factory.

Then Nam Mu So'ng took the floor amid the warm applause of the attendants.

He extended greatest honour and heartfelt gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung, great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who opened before him the road to new hope and regeneration and a bright future.

Explaining the motive of his desertion from the puppet army, he pointed out that the puppet South Korean armymen at the advance posts on the Demarcation Line are driven hard in war preparations, unable to endure hunger, whipping and other physical torture, many rank-and-file soldiers deserted or crossed over to the northern part or even mutinied against the superiors, he said.

Referring to the miserable life of junior officers of the puppet army, he said: "Why should the South Korean youths be forced to serve in the mercenary army which is subordinated to the Yankees and be driven hard to make preparations for a new war against their fellow countrymen? Why should they be taken to the battlefields in South Vietnam to die a dog's death in the aggressive war ignited by the Yankees? This must never be allowed to happen."

Touching upon the hard life of the South Korean people, he went on: The people in my home village, Jung-dong, Jiduk-ri, Hanrip-u'p, Ninh county, Cheju Province, though they work hard all the year round, their hands chapped with salt water, are hardly eking out a living. Worse still, lately Japanese fishing boats are swarming and dragnetting the sea off the island and even taking away nets set by our fishermen.

What impressed me most is that all the people in the North, rallied closely behind Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected leader, are seething with creative labour for the prosperity and development of their country, for their happiness and for rescuing the compatriots in the South who are still groaning under the tyranny of U.S. imperialism.

I keenly realised that all the achievements of the people in the northern part have been made possible only thanks to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung the beloved and respected leader. There is no factory nor village which he has not looked after. Everywhere I went, innovations and miracles were being performed thanks to his outstanding leadership.

When I saw this, I could not repress a deep feeling of respect for Premier Kim Il Sung, leader of the 40 million Korean people, and once again felt welling in my heart the honour and pride of being a Korean having him as our leader.

I am filled with deep emotion and happiness at the thought that I am under the care of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Seeing the development of the northern part of Korea and the vigorous struggle of people here, my heart swells with a firm conviction that the day will surely come in the not distant future when people in my home village, Cheju Island, and the whole people in South Korea will lead a happy life together with their brothers and sisters in the North in a reunified country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Nam Mu So'ng, former puppet South Korean army officer, who came over to the northern part of Korea recently, was welcomed in Pyongyang.

"MEASURE FOR SPECIAL FAVOUR"

The number of atrocities committed by the Yankee troops against South Korean inhabitants reached 869 during the five months from February to this year when the "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" came into force, to July 20, according to South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongsin on July 21.

This means more than five atrocities every day on the average.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the report added, did not put 864 cases out of 869 even on nominal trial and left them to free disposal of their U.S. masters.

The problems on "criminal jurisdiction" and on "compensation for the damage" are nominally provided for in the so-called "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement." However, as for the offences committed by U.S. soldiers "on duty," the U.S. army has the right directly to exercise jurisdiction. The South Korean puppet government can exercise jurisdiction only over the crimes by U.S. soldiers "off duty." Under the agreement, the U.S. army authorities unilaterally decide whether the crimes were perpetrated by GIs "on duty" or "off duty."

Even if an offence is perpetrated by Yankees off duty and it, therefore, is within the jurisdiction of the South Korean puppet authorities, they must waive the exercise of jurisdiction when so requested by the U.S. occupation army authorities.

This means the South Korean puppet authorities are even denied the right to nominal jurisdiction.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the South Korean people censure the "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" as "good-for-nothing" and as a "measure for a special favour" providing U.S. criminals with special treatment.

Bak Chun Hui

S. Korea's Economy — U. S. Military Appendage

In South Korea today tens of thousands of U.S. troops are stationed and a huge puppet army more than 600,000 strong (the biggest in the world in proportion to the population) is maintained.

Military installations and equipment for these armed forces come entirely from the United States.

But it is South Korea that bears most of the upkeeps of these forces, so each year heavier burdens are imposed upon the people there.

The cost of maintenance for the South Korean puppet army in the six years of Pak Jung Hi's rule (1961-1966), for example, was 2.4 times that in the previous corresponding period (1955-1960).

The upkeep of the puppet army for 1967 totals 48,000 million won. This is a 24.6 per cent increase over 1966 and 7.4 times the figure of 1961, the year of Pak Jung Hi's assumption of office.

This year's outlay of funds for the police and administration to maintain the fascist terror rule is set 47.1 per cent higher than last year's.

The proportion of the expenses for the army, police and administration in the financial budget of the puppet regime for the current year accounts for 77 per cent.

In recent years, the bulk of the "financial investments and loans" have been channelled, under the name of "modernisation," to the domains directly related to military purposes.

The "financial investments and loans" between 1962 and 1966 grew 17 times in railway transport and three times in road and harbour projects respectively.

On the other hand, non-military domains are in a state of serious stagnation and ruin.

Medium and small enterprises comprising 98 per cent of all the enterprises in South Korea have gone bankrupt year after year. The annual rate of their bankruptcy stands at 17 per cent of the total medium and small enterprises. The operation rate of these enterprises dwindled from 61 per cent in 1961 to 48.1 per cent in 1965.

Agricultural production, too, has decreased by a wide margin. The average income of peasant households last year dropped by 14.4 per cent as against the year before. As a result, the farmers' debt increased drastically: it swelled from 18,000 million won in 1961 to 80,000 million won at present.

Consequently, the South Korean economy, reduced to a U.S. military appendage, is precipitating its own catastrophe.

Kim Pyong

The World Is Squarely Behind Korean People

Many countries of the world organized various functions supporting the struggle of the Korean people, marking the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea (June 25-July 27)."

State leaders sent messages to Premier Kim Il Sung and international organizations and public bodies of various countries and people of all social strata expressed solidarity with the Korean people through their statements, communiques, publications, gatherings and demonstrations.

The world's people unanimously condemned the U.S. aggressors, who launched a brigandish war of aggression in Korea and are now intensifying preparations for another war, and voiced active support to the Korean people who are fighting to drive the U.S. aggressor troops out of South Korea and accomplish the historic cause of their country's reunification.

Such support greatly inspired the just struggle of our people and further consolidated the militant solidarity between the world's revolutionary and Korean peoples.

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle, the world's people exposed and denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying the southern part of Korea, are pursuing an insidious aim of invading the whole of Korea and Asia with South Korea as a stepping stone and strongly demanded their immediate withdrawal from South Korea.

The American aggressors who launched the war of aggression in Korea 17 years ago are now carrying on acts of military provocation in the Demilitarized Zone to unleash another war. This aroused unanimous anger among the people the world over.

The mass rallies held in socialist countries and in Asian, African and Latin-American countries adopted resolutions supporting the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. aggressors. These resolutions expressed full support to the just position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently, on a democratic basis, without any outside interference.

Introducing various aspects of the northern part of Korea where brilliant successes have been scored in all fields of state construction, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the publications of various countries expressed the conviction that the Korean people will certainly be emerge victorious in their nation-wide struggle to compel the U.S. troops to get out of South Korea and reunify their country, under the banner of the D.P.R.K.

Castigating the U.S. imperialists who have converted South Korea into their military base for aggression, into a military appendage and into a colony, the people of the world branded as the common enemy of the world's people the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up their schemes to stifle the liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and invade the socialist countries.

The world's people sternly rapped at the Japanese militarists who, as a U.S. shock brigade for Asian aggression, are making inroad again into South Korea.

Calling upon the people to deal decisive blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors in all areas and on all fronts by uniting their strength, the publications stressed that world peace can be safeguarded and people's revolutionary struggle can win victory only through the resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Such unanimous assertions of the world's peace-loving people are putting the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique in a more isolated and difficult position.

As was demonstrated once again during the month of joint struggle, the ever growing anti-revolutionary forces are standing by the Korean people all the more firmly. The Korean people treasure very much the militant solidarity with the revolutionary people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

The Korean people, firmly united behind their beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, are coming out more resolutely in their struggle to greet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

This just struggle of the Korean people will certainly be crowned with a final victory.

D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society Cables Its Japanese Counterpart

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the Japanese Red Cross Society to hold a working-level meeting in Chongjin early in August for the unamended extension of the existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

In its telegram sent on July 28 to its Japanese counterpart the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society recalled that on May 16 it proposed to the Japanese Red Cross Society for an unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement and twice demanded that the latter agree to our just proposal, but that it has not yet received any affirmative reply to this day.

In Japan today there are a large number of Koreans who are desirous of returning to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the number is increasing.

There is no reason or ground whatever to discontinue the repatriation operation at the present stage.

The existing repatriation agreement, whose reasonableness and validity have been fully proved by the repatriation operation over the last eight years, must be extended without amendment.

In its telegram the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society proposed to hold a working-level talk early in August for extending without amendment the existing agreement and to use Chongjin as the venue of the talk since the last one was held in Niigata. (KCNA)

Korean Lawyers Issue Statement

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association issued a statement on July 27 in connection with the Japanese government's infringement upon the legal rights of Kim Jin Su.

In the statement the Association strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities stop their plot to hand Kim Jin Su over to the U.S. imperialists, treat him as a political refugee in accordance with international law, international practice and humanitarian principles and take prompt measures for his exile, respecting his wishes.

The statement stressed: The Korean democratic lawyers and the Korean people manifest wholehearted support to the movement of the Japanese people calling for meeting the just demand of Kim Jin Su.

If the Japanese government does not guarantee the legal rights of Kim Jin Su to political asylum, ignoring our just demand and that of fair-minded public opinion of the world, the Japanese government will meet with the powerful denunciation of the world's progressive people, the statement warned.

Japanese Lawyers Speak for Kim Jin Su

On July 20 Japanese lawyers called upon the Japanese people to launch a campaign for an early fulfilment of the request of former U.S. soldier Kim Jin Su, an American-naturalized Korean who had called at the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo and asked for political asylum in Cuba, refusing to serve in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

This appeal was signed by 19 personalities, including lawyer Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Council; lawyer Hiroshi Suekawa, President of Ritsumeikan University; Shinkichi Uno, leader of the lawyers' group of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions; Kazuo Okazaki, leader of the Japan Free Bar Association; lawyer Susumu Ozaki, Representative Director of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Society; and Seikichi Ueda, Chief Secretary of the Association for Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

The appeal said that Kim Jin Su has not yet realised his wish, still staying in the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo where he asked for political asylum nearly four months ago, due to the unwarranted scheme of the Japanese government to hand him over to the U.S. army.

The unreasonable stand of the Japanese government toward Kim Jin Su runs counter to international law and international practice and to humanitarianism. We call upon the people to launch a movement for his safe conduct out of Japan, supporting his righteous and courageous act, the appeal said.

Meanwhile, Japanese public figures held a round table talk on the refuge of former U.S. soldier Kim Jin Su on July 22.

The talk held in response to the appeal of the 19 prominent lawyers in Japan was attended by those who signed the appeal and representatives of the Association for Defence of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Japan-Cuba Friendship Society and the Youth Bar Association.

They adopted an action programme.

They set up a preparatory committee of the council for supporting Kim Jin Su's political refuge.

Victorious Advance in Liberation Struggle

Day of Solidarity with the Fighting People of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

Six years have elapsed since the people of Portuguese Guinea started on August 3, 1961 an armed struggle with the second anniversary of the general strike of Bissau dockers as an occasion.

On the "day of solidarity with the fighting people of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands" designated in accordance with the resolution of the Conference of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organisation, we in Korea extend friendly greetings to and militant solidarity with them in their sacred struggle to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and achieve freedom and national independence.

As Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, declared, "The suppression by the Portuguese colonialists inevitably led the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands to go over to the stage of an armed struggle from that of peaceable ones such as strike and passive resistance to forced labour."

The heroic armed struggle of the people of Portuguese Guinea for genuine freedom and liberation has rapidly gained in scope and strength and scored brilliant results. They have already liberated almost half the whole territory and brought a new political, economic and social life to the people in the liberated areas, after smashing the "mopping-up operations" and "scorched-earth operations" of the colonialists.

Their armed struggle for national liberation has entered a decisive stage.

The U.S. imperialists are rendering active help to the Portuguese colonialists in executing the policy for the massacre of the native population, giving them military aid including the delivery of weapons through the medium of NATO.

But whatever schemes the U.S.-led imperialists may resort to, they will never curb the just liberation struggle of the people of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands.

Their struggle is enlisting the full support of the world's people and receiving moral and material aid from the whole African people.

In the not distant future they will completely wipe out the colonialists and win a final victory.

Fighters of the patriotic armed forces of Portuguese Guinea

African Women's Day

The women of Africa today are taking a more active part in the struggle for the complete liberation of this continent.

They have experienced double and treble slavery under the imperialist colonial rule. They see the emancipation of women, guarantee of their rights and the happiness of their children in their struggle for the genuine independence and freedom of their nations.

The women of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Rhodesia and other African countries are waging a fierce fight in direct confrontation with the colonialists.

The women of the countries which have already attained political independence set about building a new life clearing away the aftermath of the colonial rule.

They are forging ahead with a firm conviction of their future, bravely overcoming the difficulties that crop up in their way one after another.

The Pan-African Women's Congress which came into being on July 31, 1961 is playing a big part in the concerted struggle of the African women.

The fighting African women are cementing friendly ties with the progressive women of the world and contributing to the common cause of Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The friendship and solidarity between the Korean and African women are strengthening from day to day under the banner of anti-imperialist joint struggle.

The visit to our country last June of the delegation from the Pan-African Women's Congress led by its General Secretary Miss Jeanne Martin, made a contribution to strengthening the ties of militant solidarity between the Korean and African women.

On the occasion of the African Women's Day (July 31), the Korean women and people express firm solidarity with the African women who are fighting for the genuine freedom and liberation and the happy future of women and children and for making Africa a new prosperous continent, and are convinced that they will surely be crowned with a final victory.

"My Library"

TAKE-OUT SECTION OF THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY

THE take-out section of the State Central Library is called "my library" by many readers in Pyongyang.

Hundreds of people visit this section every day. They are those who applied for the right to use this section and have had their names registered. There are thousands of such readers. They are mostly factory workers and office employees in the city and co-op farmers on its outskirts.

One of them is Hyo'n Gi Hak, research worker at the Farm Machinery Research Institute under the Academy of Agricultural Science. He has been a frequent visitor to this section since he was a student at an agricultural college. He is now using the books of this section in carrying on his studies.

He said: "I am too busy to come to the library each time I need books. As the library lends me necessary books in this way, I can save more time and bend myself more intently to my research work."

Worker Sin Tae Ho of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station has been consulting this section for more than 10 years to raise his level of knowledge. He was enrolled in Kim Il Sung University last year.

This take-out section is giving much help to many other readers as their library.

"Mobile Library"

Every year the State Central Library envisages in its yearly plan the opening of mobile libraries in various places. Many mobile libraries have been set up this year, too. One of such mobile libraries is to be found at the youth workshop of the Pyongyang Construction Machinery Factory.

Kim Ryong Gu who is in charge of mobile libraries, said:

"Before setting up a mobile library at the youth workshop at the beginning of the year, I met the responsible workers of the workshop and asked them what were their most urgent problems. I was told that at the workshop efforts were being concentrated on the workers' ideological and cultural education on the one hand and, on the other, on the continued technical innovations. It was important to ensure for them plenty of books badly needed in making a deep-going study of the glorious revolutionary traditions which took shape during the anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and led by Premier Kim Il Sung as well as the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and putting them into practice in their work and life.

"For the opening of a mobile library there I gathered books which, I thought, would be helpful to them in solving these two problems. Ri Gyo'ng Sil, clerk at the youth workshop, is now in charge of the mobile library there. She organizes book reading."

Mobile libraries are well received everywhere. Many letters of thanks pour in every year; last year, for instance, the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory sent, besides a letter of thanks, to the State Central Library a sample of a product the workers of the synthetic resin workshop had turned out with the help of the mobile library.

Lending of Books by Mail

Not long ago the take-out section of the State Central Library received a letter from Bae Guk in Namchang-ri, Jongpyo'ng County, South Hamgyong Province.

In his letter he said that he was now a zootechnician and was going to take the examination for the license of engineers and asked for the lending of books necessary for it. His name was entered in the register and the requested books were sent through the post at once.

Such letters stream in from various parts of the country every day.

Some people want books on mining machines and others ask for books on medical or agricultural science. Most of the requested books are those unavailable in the localities. All these books are sent immediately to the readers concerned.

A letter from Kim In Gun, a reader in Changso'ng County in North Pyong-an Province, says: "It is thanks to your great help that I am now able to sit for the examinations for the chemical engineer's certificate. I have already passed the examinations in 11 subjects. From August 20, I will go in for the examinations in organic engineering and high molecular chemistry."

Assistance with Books

The State Central Library has set up branch libraries in major industrial centres. One of such libraries was set up in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works.

This branch library is a fruit of the efforts made by the staff of the State Central Library. With a resolve to give assistance to the steel makers with books, the staff of this library set up a branch library with 20,000 volumes there.

This branch library for its part, has opened many reading rooms for the convenience of workers.

The take-out section of the State Central Library is open from half past eight in the morning till nine in the evening. In particular, this section is run in two shifts for the spare-time students.

"We are rendering assistance to economic construction and defence building with books," said Gang Yo'ng Sil working at this section.

Bak Sung Mao

Coloured Woodcut

"BUILDERS OF A FURNACE"

By Kim Go'n Jung

Impressions of Korea

WE SHALL REMEMBER YOUR REVOLUTIONARY ENTHUSIASM

CISSE JEANNE MARTIN

General Secretary of the Pan-African Women's Congress

A delegation from the Pan-African Women's Congress led by Cisse Jeanne Martin, its General Secretary, visited Korea last June.

Prior to its departure, leader of the delegation contributed her impressions of Korea to the Pyongyang Times.

We print below her remarks.

We came to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the kind invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea and spent two unforgettable weeks here. We shall remember for long the fascinating scenery of Mt. Gumgang and Lake Sam-il Po and keep in our minds the warm welcome accorded us.

We already knew of the history of the Korean people through books, newspapers and public opinion. We were deeply impressed to hear of the gallantry displayed by the Korean people who, united like one man behind Premier Kim Il Sung, rose up in a struggle against the Japanese aggressors with a firm determination to drive them out of their country.

Wherever we went, we could see how the Korean people had waged the fierce struggle against the Yankee aggressors who wrought havoc with schools, hospitals, factories and fields. We were also aware of the courage and fighting spirit with which they rehabilitated and constructed their country.

While visiting nurseries and kindergartens we felt the great solicitude directed to the children by the Party and the Government. We saw children happily growing at the Children's Palace, in the kindergartens and at schools. We saw them on the stage and in the classroom and their happy life.

We could see women working, with arms in their hands, practically everywhere — on the fields, at factories, at construction sites, mills and hospitals. They were working hard with the firm determination to discharge their duty excellently. How can they do otherwise than to work with such devotion in this country where everything is put in the service of their own happiness and of the happiness of their children? The Korean women have nothing to worry about the future of their children and the health of their families. Their children study with complete peace of mind and are provided with good meals and lodging conditions.

With their sons undisturbed, women of this country can develop themselves to the full. While directing attention to the building of national defences they are taking part in the cultural activities of their country.

Their only concern is to drive the U.S. imperialists out of their beloved land at an early date and live in a reunified country, their long-cherished desire.

We spent one day in Kaesong and visited Panmunjom where we realised better than elsewhere the true nature of imperialism. We could not repress our indignation at the U.N. being forced to play a treacherous role. There we also saw a valorous people having the great strength, a people which is firmly determined to defeat the enemy honourably. All the facts we have seen in Korea show that we peoples of the newly-born independent states can achieve a positive result if we fight courageously with a firm confidence in our victory.

The vast crop areas, factories and mills and the splendid theatres are the results the Korean people have achieved by their diligent labours under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

We pay tribute to you who have set a good example for the newly-born independent national states.

We shall remember the revolutionary enthusiasm you are displaying for the building of an independent economy in your independent and prospering country, while gallantly fighting against imperialism and the U.S. aggressors.

Korean-Polish Women's Volleyball Games Held

A friendship volleyball match was held in the Pyongyang City Gymnasium on July 30 between the Korean combined women's volleyball team and the Polish combined women's volleyball team. It ended in favour of the home team with the score of 3:0 (15:3, 15:8, 15:10).

Earlier, the Galmaegi team of our country beat the guest team 3:1 (8:15, 15:8, 15:9, 15:13).

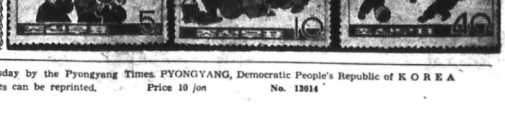
The Polish girls lost all the four games they had during their stay in Korea.

The Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. released recently a set of three stamps about children's life (offset, size 42×24, four-coloured).

Stamp 1 Playing at figures (5 *jon*)

Stamp 2. Making a clay model of a tractor (10 *jon*)

Stamp 3. Kicking a ball (40 *jon*)



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